following vaccination in this city, two more are in such serious condition that little hope is entertained for them while thousands of parents whose little once have recently been incoulsted with the same virus that was used on the children who died are in a condition of mental anxiety that is pitiable. So far the responsibility for these deaths has not been fixed. The doctors who injected the virus in the cases that have proved fatal agree that it was absolutely pure, and state that they would find anybody willing to take the chance, and they are backed up by the local Board of Health and by the Camden City Medical Society. The firm which produced the virus used is willing to stake its reputation on its purity, and points to the fact that over 300,000 persons in Philadelphia have recently been vaccinated with it, with but two fatal results, in neither one of which has it been absolutely proved that their virus was used. It is said by medical men and the makers of the vaccinated ones was responsible for the extract of tetanus germs in the wounds, but Camden people are by no means satisfied with this explanation, and they are orying for the investigation which has not been vaccinated and who are attendants at the thirty-two pablic schools here will be forced to submit to inoculation. The seal of the vaccinated and who are attendants at the thirty-two pablic schools here will be forced to submit to inoculation. The result of this has been to reduce the attendants at the thirty-two pablic schools here will be forced to submit to inoculation. The result of this has been to reduce the attendants at the thirty-two pablic schools here will be forced to submit to inoculation. The result of this has been to reduce the attendants at the children who have not been vaccinated. This is the situation hore now, and the talse of fearful will refer to the result of this has been to reduce the attendants of the two children who have not been vaccinated. This is the situation hore now, and the talse of fearful will refer to the s

in that case was due to a tumor as much as to the disease. In half of the month five deaths from lockjaw following vaccination have been reported, and Camden people are demanding to know where the benefits of vaccination come in.

The smallpox scare which started the wholesale vaccinating of children and adults began on Oct. 7, when Pearl Ludwig, delphia, addressed the meeting. Like the other physicians, he declared it his belief that all the cases were due to carelessness and not to impure vaccine.

A Sun reporter learned to-day that all the cases were due to carelessness and not to impure vaccine.

A Sun reporter learned to-day that all the cases delight, and is in this city came from the laboratory of H. K. Mulford & Co. of Philadelphia. The laboratory is situated at Glenolden, about eight miles from Philadelphia. The laboratory is situated at Glenolden, about eight miles from Philadelphia, and is in charge of Dr. Elgin. It seems that there was a great deal of rivalry as to what vaccine should be used bere when the Health Board decided on wholesale vaccinations after the outbreak of smallpox in the Ludwig family. Dr. George M. Behringer, a chemist here, is the agent of Alexander & Co. of Marietta, Pa., and he made an effort to have the vaccine of this company used. Just before the free vaccination bureau was opened the tried to get the contract with the medical society and had almost landed it when the Mulfords knocked him out by giving free to the society, 1,000 vaccine points. What extra virus the society wanted they then 8 years old, of 630 White street, was stricken 725 Federal street. The rush was so great that the doctors were worked night and day, and in addition to this every private physician in town was kept busy inoculating his patients. In all it is estimated 27,000 people have been vaccinated in this city since the coming of the smallpox scare. A peculiar phase of the situation is that not a case of lockjaw has developed yet among the thousands who were vaccinated at the free bureau. All of the cases have been among children who were inoculated by their family physicians and yet the virus of the same make has been used

in all cases. The first case reported was that of Walter Brower, 16 years old, of 217 North Front street. He was vaccinated by Dr. William H. Kensinger just nineteen days before the symptoms of locking appeared Dr Kensinger does not believe yet that the boy has lockjaw. He says that it is meningitis. but Dr. William I. Kelcher, who now has charge of the case, and a number of other physicians who have examined Brower, say that it is a genuine case of locking. Brower is still alive, but he suffers frightfully and very little hope of his recovery is enter-tailed. He is almost completely paralyzed, and for several days his jawe have been so tightly closed that they cannot be pried

Brower's case naturally produced a sensation and people began to feel un-comfortable. The whole town was talking of the boy when announcement was track that Lillian Carty, 16 years old, of 742 Berke by street, had shown symptoms of the dis-case. The Carty girl was vaccinated just twenty-one days before the tetanus showed itself. Dr. S. G. Bushy, who is Coroner of this county and is a prominent member of the Board of Health incomiated the girl Her condition is much the samp as that of the Brower key, little hope being enter tained of her recovery. She suffers for rilly, and on the front of her home there is a sign requesting prople who pass to be quief, as the least mise senior her into a fernisy. Those two, the first cases to be reported, are the only once who lake lived was the conty of the discussion of the requester that the conty of the contraction of the public library in the conty of the contraction of the public library in the conty of the contraction of the public library in the conty of the conty o

The first clearly made possible was that of shared clearly made possible was that of shared control of the first clearly made possible was that of shared-processed fluctuation of his Pitte of some of Mauritee Haustedness of his Pitte of some of Mauritee Haustedness of his Pitte of some of Mauritee Haustedness of his clear tipes were not not not not the first plantily result in the share shared and the first plantily that he was attended violate of intention from a few appropriate before he was to the attend plantile. At least he have no sufficient intention he was a person nature for the share from a person nature for the object of the control of the first former hands a first he was entirely again to ever some a person nature for he was taken for the clear former and the first he was taken for the first land the control of datum B to character for many find the control of the first head of the first particular that the share of the first head to the first the flavoretty for this into treasurements and account value of the first hard the first first head of the first head of they, not as to be remarky to treast thesis at flow the distinct adjust of the circumstance of the circums

CAMDEN'S LOCKJAW PANIC,

SEVEN CASES IN THAT CITY
FOLLOW VACCINATION.

Five Children Already Dead and Two Dying
—The Doctor's Don't Helleve Vaccination Directly Responsible—Germs
Sald to Be Carried to Wounds in Bust.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 15.—Five children have already fallen victims to lockjaw following vaccination in this city, two more are in such serious condition that little hope is entertained for them while thousands of parents whose little ones have recently been inoculated with the same recently been recen

Dr. Alexander McAllister, who has vaccinated over 300 people during the present smallpox scare, said to-day that he hadn't had a case of lookjaw yet and didn't believe that he would have, as he had carefully warned every patient to keep the wound protected and clean. Dr. McAllister does not believe that there was anything wrong with the virus. For the purpose of discussing the situation the medical society met on Wednesday night. Dr. William Walsh, who was for a long time vaccine expert in Philadelphia, addressed the meeting. Like the other physicians, he declared it his belief that all the cases were due to carelessness.

to the society 1,000 vaccine points. What extra virus the society wanted they then bought from Mulford & Co. The Mulford virus had been used in Philadelphia and all the surrounding country for years, and no medical men will believe, despite all the deaths which have followed vaccination here, that it is anything but pure. Dr. Elgin was asked what view he took of the situation yesterday and he said:

"There can be no question of the purity of our virus. It has been used on 300,000 people in Philadelphia, and if it was infected in any way I guess we'd have heard of it.

in any way I guess we'd have heard of it Those cases in Camden must have been the result of carelessness. In tetanus the period of incubation is usually from eight to ten days. In all of these cases it was from nineteen to twenty-one days after vaccinineteen to twenty-one days after vacci-nation that the patients showed signs of tetanus. This is conclusive proof to me that the germs did not go in with the virus, but were absorbed afterward. If the virus was infected it would not have taken twenty-one days for the disease to show itself. Now, an explanation of this thing may be found in the fact that we have had quite a long dry season and quite a good bit of wind. The air has been full of dust and the bacillos of tetanus flourishes in bit of wind. The air has been full of duat and the bacillus of tetanus flourishes in the earth. Millions of the germs might easily be flying through the air, and if hundreds of people have been going round with vaccination wounds open and un-shielded it is not strange that some of them contracted the disease. Our virus is pre-pared under the most perfect antiseptic conditions and is absolutely pure." In addition to the deaths in Camden from lock law there has been a death in Philadelphia, one in Atlantic City and one in Bristol following vaccination Just what virus was used in these cases is not known.

LIBRARY CONTRACT CPHELD.

decision of the lower cours that

Appeliate Division Befuses an Injunction in Taspaser's Suit.

Valley Quarry Dottest marble.
A health edgestions to the award of the contract were made by Mr. Adley through his lawyers. Enlegg & Rose. It was contracted that the testimospherical or Parks of the testimospherical and Hislamond did to the present to relevation and place. sings. The finish is the against Mr. Action on themse and enter toriosism protein. As to his continuous and enter toriosism proteins as to his continuous continuous continuous continuous and to the transfer one recursion to the transfer again the approximation that had now for a particular special continuous and that a particular special continuous and that a particular special of sanction and that, and way, if was character sincey token being about the sequinous day a particular sequinous day a particular sequinous day a particular sequinous day a particular sequinous day as particular sequinous days and protein sequinous days are provided that the sequinous days are provided to the sequinous days a

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For Men and Women, \$3.50

About a year ago the Crawford Shoe came under new management, a new regime entirely, with increased and modern facilities. With this equipment we determined to have the Crawford Shoe represent the highest achievement in the art of shoe making. This required time and patience. Our efforts have been ceaseless—the result is the new Crawford Shoes of to-day. That they are appreciated by the public is shown by the constantly growing demand.

Five stores in Greater New York. Another just secured by purchasing the retail shoe business of Edwin C. Burt Co., at 54 W. Twentythird St. The Burt Shoes will be sold at sweeping price reductions. See aunouncements in Sunday Papers.

At all of our stores are the latest fall and winter styles in a variety unsurpassed by the most fashionable boot makers. Buy a pair—try them. Guaranteed through and through, money refunded if unsatisfactory.

> New York (Cor. Nassau and Fulton Streets, Manhattan. 825 Broadway, Manhattan. Stores: 150 and 262 West 125th Street, Manhattan. 433 Fulton Street, near Smith, Brooklyn.

THE PROJECTILE LEADS NOW, SAYS CAPT. BABBITT.

Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, Capt. E. B. Babbitt of the Ordnance Department of the Army at Sandy Hook,

of relief and satisfaction from the observers. piercing shell, loaded and fused, has in the minds of the experimenters.

The Captain quoted from the record:

Finally, encouraged by the successful results a 12-inch A P shell (the test of which is a 7-inch steel plate) was fired against a 12-inch face-hardened plate. The re-ord reads

No 11, 12-inch A P shell charged with explosive "D" 58.6 pounds. Fired May 17, 1951, with Frankford Arsenal Decounting A P fuse complete against a piece of 12-inch face-hardened steel plate. Pressure in gui 20,000 pounds per square lines. Velocity about 1.875 f s.

Shell detonated in plate and completely demodlered plate and backing all being carried forward and sweet away. Fingle ments of plate were throun to a distance of 200 to 300 fact, and gave evidence that the plate was pencerated by the chall.

After more details of the results of the experiments, with tabular statements under

We Now Have a Weapon of Attack Su-

afterward when its maximum effect would

be obtainable. "At last the final test was reached. Imagine with flying timbers and bits of plate, two and, for the first time, a 12-inch armor-

NAVAL ARMOR LOSING GROUND with this declaration: "Before closing it fis necessary to men-

perior to Any Possessed Abroad, as Far as Known Here—Mr. Wetherbee Condemns Torpedo Boats Now in Use.

the tension as from a safe distance we stood with eves to our glasses anxiously watching the distant field. The target, a 5%inch tempered steel plate, well backed with oak, defiantly faces the long slender 12inch rifle. The red flag waves from the firing bomb proof. It is answered. The flag falls, a bank of smoke from the gun, a flash of light at the plate, a dense, black, foreboding mass of smoke interspersed mighty roars in quick succession, a sigh passed through heavy armor. While, later, heavier plates were used and the results were therefore more satisfactory, the first success ever stands out most vividly The Captain quotes from the record:

Going to

Carlsbad hearti-giving part of it is. You pel somey distation quality that

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

maters of the injectioned hydrings at Cariobad Corisbad Corisbad Sprudel he'd is no effective and natural remedy for stomach, forer and riscornatic conditions. It cares all forms of consuportion.

Every bottle of governo im-peried farished Spradel helt bears eignature of Edit BB & WENTELL BOX CO. Boil Agents, New York Revers of imitations

"Before closing it is necessary to mention a most important factor in this success, namely, the fuse. But of this little can be said. It is the secret of all our triumphs, and as such is being carefully guarded. I think I am safe in saying that the results just enumerated are unique, and so far surpass those previously obtained as not to admit of comparison with them."

Charles P. Wetherbee of the Bath Iron Works, in a paper on "Changes in Torpedo Boat Designs," declared frankly for a reform in the system of building these boats for the navy. Speaking of the type of torpedo boat and torpedo boat destroyer in general use he said, in part:

PRESENT TORPEDO BOATS CONDEMNED.

Capt. E. B. Babbit of the Ordnance Department of the Army at Sandy Hook, made the emphatic statement that the inventors and manufacturers of projectiles have beaten the makers of armor. The rivalry of these two classes of manufacturers has been such within the last dozen years, but particularly in the latest years of this period, that some people had begun to look for a historical repetition, to find the makers of defensive armor turning out plates that could not be pierced, as at the end of the fifteenth century when armies fought for seven hours with the adversaries unable even to wound one another.

"The struggle between the armor and the projectile is drawing to a close," said Capt. Babbitt at the outset. "The limit of floatation has practically settled the thickness of armor to be carried, and the manufacturers now bend their energies (with remarkable success, it is true), to improving the armor. With all this, however, the projectile is in the lead, and has now brought to its existence the valuable aid of high explosives."

After a brief historical review of the fifteen years from 1883 to 1898, he said:
"With the reorganization of the Ordnance Board in 1899 was introduced the present system of investigation which in its workings has brought about conclusive results and has, it is thought, given a most satisfactory explosive and fuse; in other words a most powerful weapon for attack, superior to any poseessed abroad of which we have any knowledge."

Capt. Babbitt recited the preliminary experiments with Maximite and "the explosive D." and gave a graphic description of the determining test, the capability of the explosive of withstanding the impact and penetrating armor plate, exploding afterward when its maximum effect would be obtainable.

Naval Constructor H. G. Gillmor in a Naval Constructor H. G. Gillinor in a paper entitled "A Brief Comparison of Recent Battleship Designs" presented a comparative showing of the relative naval values of six of the newest battleships planned by different nations. The designs he chose are those of the Duncan of Great Britain, the Wittelsbach of Germany the Bereitze of Russia, the Vittoria many, the Borodino of Russia, the Vittorio Emanuele of Italy, the Mikasa of Japan and the Virginia of the United States. Deducing his percentages from a type ship which he explained in the paper, he got these results indicative of the relative value of the ships. Virtorio Emanuele, yalue of the ships: Vittorio Emanuele, 52.0, Virginia, 47.2; Duncan, 45.0, Wittelsbach, 44.0, Mikasa, 44.3, Borodino, 42.7.
J. F. Meigs of the Bethishem Steel Company read a paper on "Late Developments in Ordnance and Armor." In the course of which he made a statement which should mirers of Admiral Winfield Scott Schley who are still enthusiagetic over his exploit of braving the fire of the Christobal Colon at something more than 11,000 yards as the lay across the mouth of Santiago harbor. In a slop gun, said Mr. Meigs, "where the range is rarely accurately known and where the ship is usually moving, accurate practice (Admiral Schley, it will be remembered, seen in that day for a recommonsairs I cannot be made at so great a distance as 8 or parts. I think that most naval efficient believe that with water they can make fair practice at 2,000 or 4,000 gains.

Hard it risk from for Capt. Babblitt's parper on what him been developed in promotiles for Melge's paper might give the trapersolous that ar gains has belief armor in the progress of the day the armor men had all the

that so final trimmather that the respect of heart the new regarding at the respect of him for expect of him for expect of parties of the respect of him is the respect of the respect of

fix the fighting range of battleships at 1,000 yards.

This brings us back to the fighting range of old wooden ships, very nearly, for they had to approach within about 600 or 700 yards; and, when you consider that a battleship's 6-inch guns must have normal impact to perforate the armor protecting the 6-inch guns of their opponents at 800 or 1,000 yards, it may be said that the fighting range of ships has not so very materially altered in the past hundred years.

I want to bring forward, in order to more definitely determine the coming range of its ruling factors which remains constant for all time. This is, the accuracy and delicacy of the firer's eyes and nerves. If a man can appreciate four intervals in a second, and if the firing apparatus put into his hands is instantaneous in action, he can hit ship fifteen feet high, at a range of about 1,000 yards, when his own gun is swinging in rolling, at an angular rate of one degree per second.

COMING DANGER ZONE OF THE NEWEST GUNS. Another important consideration is what is usually called the "danger" space. With medium calibres, with 2,000 feet velocity the danger space is 1,100 yards. That is to say, the gun is independent of the range as the trajectory is so nearly flat at that distance. The new guns now coming along have 3,000 feet velocity, have a greater danger space with existing targets, and are therefore independent of the range up to 1,300 or 1,400 yards.

DRAGGED OFF** THE SAFE.**

DRAGGED OFF THE SAFE. Rolled It Down an Embankment and

Drilled Holes in It. HACKENSACK, Nov. 15.-When Herman Niclas, a grocer of Rochelle Park, entered his store at 6 o'clock this morning he found the front door wide open and his safe gone. It is an old-fashioned safe, mounted on 6-inch wheels and weighs 1,500 pounds Going to the front door Niclas saw the narrow tracks in the soft dirt and followed them a distance of 400 feet to the brush them a distance of 400 feet to the brush on the roadside, not far from the Rochelle Park station on the Susquehanna and Western Railroad. It had been rolled down a slight embankment by the burglars. Two holes had been drilled in it, but it had not been blown open. The outer door is only an inch thick, the main door being on the inside. This state of affairs no doubt discouraged the burglars and they gave up the work in disgust. gave up the work in disgust. Grocer Niclas, four men and a horse

Grocer Niclas, four men and a horse were busy an hour in getting the safe back to the store, and it is puzzling all to know just how many men were in the gang that removed it so quietly out of the store and shoved it along the dirt road.

The store is equipped with a burglar alarm, but last night it was cut out because one of the boys was out late. The family sleep over the store, but not a sound was heard. The cash register, containing 35 The cash register, containing 35 cents, and ten pounds of cheese were taken by the burglars. The safe will have to be

opened by an expert EMBEZZLER'S FAMILY RELENTED Weeping Husband and Forgiving Motherin-Law Saved Mrs. Swick.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 15 - Mrs. Ellis Swick, who was convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of embezzling \$160 intrusted to her by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Hester Swick, was brought into court to-Hester Swick, was brought into court to-day for sentence. Her husband, who was once a wealthy plano manufacturer, stood beside her, weeping. He had sided with her during the trial, although she left him several months ago and re-mained in New York until she was arrested. Mrs. Hester Swick came into court just before sentence was to be passed. She valled on to the prisoners' how and shoot walked up to the prisoners box and shook hands with her daughter-in-law. "I think these people can best settle their trouble out of court. Sentence is sus-pended," Judge Barkalow said, and the three left the court room together.

BAKER MUST BE EXAMINED. Decision Against Texas Administrator

of Millionaire Bice's Fatate. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided vesterday that James A Enker must be examined touching the proary administrator as required by a for of Surrogate Fitzgerald baker who was appointed temporary adminis-trator in the courts of Texas, declared that the property of the selects is in that State and that being administrator and having courted over it there he is not beauty to I that being administrator and having arms over if there he is not bound to each final to examination by an administration properties in this State. The teart may that such an examination proper becomes it appears that Eicher have been seen if the particle of the estate gardiess of whether the temperary adjustices of whether the temperary is

Tie Her Mr. Matthews falled to Laketrapped. LARCHTON, N. 13 Nov. 45 The Box Edward Ecoret Marthews first assistant

get tim Bett Die Wallgeste Wageren, Frenter of Bit Justiner's Charton, Nero Votth, Lage as

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offer a superb stock of prance in hoth regular styles and art cases Orders for renting insting, judishing or moving planos may be addressed to either establishment.

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Ap

\$300 TOO LITTLE FOR A LIFE

JUSTICE O'GORMAN SETS ASIDE A DAMAGE SUIT VERDICT

Finds It Perverse, and the Damage Figure So Low as to Be Shocking to the Mora Sense Suit Was Against the Metropolitan for a 5-Year-Old Boy's Death.

Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme Court et aside yesterday a verdict of \$300 given by a jury against the Metropolitan Street Railway as damages for the death of Lawrence Willsen, 5 years old. The action was brought by the boy's father, Julius Willsen, a butcher of 1495 Lexington avenue. The boy was killed by a car last April in Lexington avenue, near his father's place of business. The Judge said:

The verdict is for \$300, but the funeral expenses and other special damages not contested and conclusively proved, amount to \$181, thus leaving a trifle over \$100 as the figure placed by the jury as the value of a human life. Substantial awards have been almost uniformly made by juries in actions brought to recover for negligently causing the death of infants. The verdict rendered in this case is so grossly inadequate and indefensible it should not be allowed to stand.

No terms willabe imposed as a condition for a new trial. The verdict is perverse and the damages arbitrarily and caprici-ously fixed at such a low figure as to shock the moral sense. The plaintiff is in no manner responsible for this miscarriage of justice and to impose costs as a condition of setting the verdict aside and granting a new trial is to emphasize the wrong to which the jury

has already subjected him. Granting a new trial under these circumstances cannot be regarded as a matter of favor. The plain-tiff is entitled to the relief sought, as a matter of right. Shortly after the verdict was announced Shortly after the verdict was announced on Thursday evening the Justice said he would set it aside, but he told William McArthur, counsel for the plaintiff, that he had better make a formal motion in that regard. When the motion was made yesterday, George M. Pinney, on behalf of the company, contended that the verdict was warranted by the evidence. Mr. Pinney asked for a stay and time to make a case on appeal.

Princy asked to case on appeal.

"The motion for a stay is denied," said the Justice. "No stay will be granted to permit you to prepare a case on appeal."

"I object," said Mr. Pinney, "and ask that your Honor give us turty days in that your Honor give us that so that we may obtain a copy of the stenographer's ninutes taken in this case."
The Justice, who had spoken in emphatic

tones, replied in a lower voice:

"I have disposed of the case and no time will be given. The case will again be placed on the calendar for trial."

Justice O'Gorman had previously questioned the jurors to see by what process tones, replied in a lower voice of ratiocination they had come to the con-clusion that the company had caused the death of the boy and yet had given only \$300 damages. He did not tell what he had gleaned from the jurors. They were John L. Kerwin, 6 West Twenty-second street; David Sanders, 206 Avenue C. George Mandel, 109 Spring street; Julius H. Lobdell, 81 Fulton street; Bernard Zunst, H. Lobdell, 81 Fulton street; Bernard Zunst, 712 Union avenue; Clarence A. Lawrence, 192 Broadway; DeLancey Cleveland, 65 Central Park West; Adam J. Kohikepp, 61 West Ninety-first street; George Jackson, 208 West Seventoenth street; Frederick A. La Roohe, 354 West Fourteenth street; Benjamin M. Deutch, 189 West Forty-fourth street and Harry Solomon, 256 East 1940, Street

Early in the trial Lawyer McArthur Early in the trial Lawyer McArthur informed the Justice that he was stapicious of Juror La Roche because he had been informed that he had sold, or had so me connection with the sale of, some electrical appliances to the company Justice O'Gor-man said that if there was any evidence

France Services A manufactory considerapositions were taken from the denta-

Antique Bellows

fin Carved Oak and Reponse Brass.
Fire Sets and Andirons. in Brass, Steel and Black Iron.

Sparkguards, Fenders, Coal Scuttles and
Vases, Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes, etc.

EWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street.

THEY CAN'T VOTE FOR BISHOP. Clergymen Kept Dangling by L. I. Standing Committee May Appeal to Convention.

A Bishop for the Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island is to be elected at Garden City next Wednesday, and perhaps the most interesting feature of the campaign has been the action taken by the Standing Committee with regard to the canonical recognition of eight clergymen who have come into the diocese within the last six months, all of them being now in charge of churches. The Standing Committee, which consists of four clergymen and as many laymen, at a recent meeting, under the power vested in it by the laws of the Church, voted to postpone action on the applications of these eight clergymen for canonical establishment until after elec-tion, thus excluding them from voting on the coming election.

tion, thus excluding them from voting on the coming election.

One of the clerical members of the meeting was absent from the meeting it is said, and the lay members outvoted the clergymen. Other facts give added significance to the action of the committee. The Rev. Dr. Swentzel, who is a member of the committee, is also one of the two most favored candidates for Bishop. Six of the eight clergymen whose enfranchisement was held up by the committee are said to be supporters of Dr. Swentzel. In consequence the action of the committee has met with considerable disappointment. It is thought, however, that the clergymen whose applications were laid over may appeal directly to the Garden City convention and that the convention may overrule the committee.

CRUELLY PUNISHED A BOY. Italian Workman Alleged to Have Plunged the Lad's Hands in Hot Tar.

Twenty-eighth street and one of them Harry Langan, 7 years old of 205 West Twenty-sixth street, ran across some fresh asphalt laid in the street near by. Antonio Janoni, an Italian laborer, caught the boy. and, it is alleged, thrust the lad's bare hands into a pail of hot tar which was to be used on the pavement. The boy's arms and hands were badly burned arms and hands were badly burned Janoni was arrested and taken before Magistrate Brann in the West Side police court, charged with felonious assault The superintendent of the asphali company, by which the Italian was employed tried to tell the Court that the children had been a source of great annoyance to the wavelenger laying the asphale.

the workmen laying the asphalt.
"Nothing could excuse such a cruel are revolting act." said Magistrate Brann Janoni was held in \$1,500 bail for exact

\$5,000 CAME AS A SURPRISE

Gift Sent to Meeting of Ising's Daughters' Settlement House Managers. A check for \$5,000 was presented yester

day to the managers of the King's Lung! ters' Settlement House in Henry street at a meeting held at Sherry's. The preman said that if there was any evidence against the juror he would have him with drawn, but Mr McArthur said he did not have the evidence, so the trial processed of When this juror was examined after the vereilet he told the Court that he might have said goods to the example the said salesmen, but that he was influenced in no way in bringing in the vertice. He said that he was in favor of a vertice for the defendant but had been induced to find a small one for the plaintiff.

Foreman Kerwin taid the discretization was made through Juros to with he was in favor of a vertice for the assumption of the plaintiff.

Foreman Kerwin taid the discretization was made through Juros to with the evidence of the plaintiff.

Foreman Kerwin taid the discretization was made through Juros to with the evidence and the discretization was made that the said that the evidence after the said that the evidence and the might be said that the evidence and that intended the check He also count from the letter that assumption is in which the character and that she had given a time tensory of her little daughter whose board had glave at the example to the language. sentation was made through Jacob A

Ernord King and his wife, an aged coupl who issed at to Hudson annual, Prior H: N. M. were fedgint dead in their lasts yields that their interest again across ending. The rots for hard first head mean by their ineignations already hard Maturitan.

Ripam Labutes. Was all almost all of seven years, i had abortness of keratic inimusions, ions of appetite. sour monach depression coated tongue, projetation, cold feet, digrmen fuckacie, comoting was

nerrous, and foul breath, heartinger siregicament, gramps, piles, processed their and was sallow. but thanks to Repute Tabules, I new fee sprended and have a good free y comparation.

The five-Gent packet it month for an respects, contains a supply for a year.